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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/670,772

09/26/2003

Young-Hun Choi

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08/10/2006

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EXAMINER

WALSH, DANIEL I

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2876

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/670,772	CHOI, YOUNG-HUN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Daniel I. Walsh	2876	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 18-22 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4-17 and 23-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment received on 6 19 May 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 4-6 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (US 6,128,744).

For purposes of Examination, the Examiner has interpreted a computer starter as a computer monitor as it controls the powering/operation of the computer system. Though silent to the system including a display, the Examiner notes it is well known and conventional in the art

for computer systems to have displays to display information, which would be powered up when the computer powers up, for operable conditions.

Re claim 4, Wang teaches a starter for an ATX computer. This is interpreted as a computer monitor, as it monitors/detects cards inserted for access to a computer system, where it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a display, as discussed above. Wang teaches an interface for communicating with a smart card containing personal identification information (as card is inserted), a detector detecting a signal through the interface determining insertion of the smart card into the computer monitor (enable signal is generated), and a controller reading the personal identification information via the interface from the card and controlling turning a display of the computer monitor on or off when the insertion of the card is detected (abstract and FIG. 1).

Re claim 5, the Examiner notes that controller 16 and control circuit 20 are interpreted as a controller/control means, which read from the card and control turning the display/computer on or off. Accordingly, the controller 16 is interpreted as a smart card controller and circuit 20 is interpreted as a display microcomputer.

Re claim 6, a clock signal and reset signal are shown (FIG. 1).

Re claim 24, the limitations have been discussed above (FIG. 1).

Re claim 25, (FIG. 1) shows the claimed signals.

3. Claims 7-8 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang, as discussed above, in view of Huang et al. et al., as discussed above.

For purposes of Examination, the Examiner has interpreted a computer starter as a computer monitor as it controls the powering/operation of the computer monitor connected to a system (computer system), as discussed above.

Wang teaches that a comparison is performed to verify the contents of the card by comparing it to a memory.

Wang is silent to registering/storing the card information.

Huang et al. teaches that such user provided information can be stored in the data storage register 23.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wang with those of Huang et al.

One would have been motivated to do this in order to have a memory to store inputted data so that a comparison can be efficiently performed between data in the memory, record keeping purposes, etc.

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang/Huang, as discussed above, in view of Mooney et al. (US 5,327,497).

The teachings of Wang/Huang have been discussed above.

Wang/Huang are silent to deleting personal information from the storage unit.

Mooney et al. teaches such limitations (FIG. 5).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wang/Huang with those of Mooney et al.

One would have been motivated to do this in order to provide security against unauthorized user.

5. Claims 10, 11, 12, 26, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang, as discussed above, in view of Bilich et al., as discussed in the previous Office Action.

For purposes of Examination, the Examiner has interpreted a computer starter as a computer monitor as it controls the powering/operation of the computer monitor connected to a system (computer system), as discussed above including a display.

The teachings of Wang have been discussed above. Re claim 12, Wang teaches power provided to the card (FIG. 1). The Examiner notes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide power to the card, before reading the card in order to communicate with the card, as is conventional in the art.

Wang fails to teach the controller turns off the display when the presence of the card is not detected after a predetermined time.

Bilich et al. teaches turning off the computer when the card is removed, by a log off process of the user when a card is removed (FIG. 3). This is interpreted as turning off when the smart card is not inserted/no longer is inserted in the computer monitor/system after a predetermined time. The Examiner notes that this sequence occurs (log-off and shutdown) when the presence of a card is detected as removed. Re claim 26, the Examiner notes that Bilich et al. also provides for the shut down sequence when the identification does not match an authenticated user (turning off when the user is not authorized).

Re claim 26, the Examiner notes that if the card is not detected after a predetermined time, (it is removed), a shutdown sequence occurs.

6. Claims 13, 14, 15, 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang/Bilich et al., as discussed above, in view of Huang et al., as discussed above.

For purposes of Examination, the Examiner has interpreted a computer starter as a computer monitor as it controls the powering/operation of the computer monitor connected to a system (computer system).

The teachings of Wang/Bilich et al. have been discussed above.

Wang/Bilich et al. are silent to storing information in the storage unit of the computer monitor for authenticating the user by comparison to the card information.

Huang et al. teaches such limitations (discussed above) view register 23.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wang/Bilich et al. with those of Huang et al.

One would have been motivated to do this in order to have a memory so that a comparison of data can be performed efficiently, while also providing the option for record keeping.

Re claims 15 and 29, though silent to deletion of records, the Examiner has discussed such limitations above.

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. (US 2003/0126483).

For purposes of Examination, the Examiner has interpreted a computer starter as a computer monitor, as discussed above re Wang. Though silent to a display, the Examiner notes it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a display with the computer system, as discussed above.

Huang et al. teaches a method of turning a display on or off comprising registering information stored in a smart card into a storage unit (register 23), checking insertion of the card into the computer monitor through an interface on the monitor (FIG. 2), and turning the display on when the information stored on the card is the same as that in the storage unit (abstract). The Examiner notes that though silent to the computer system including a display, a display is conventional for a computer system motivated by usage conditions (displaying information to a user for example).

8. Claim 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al., as discussed above, in view of Mooney et al.

The teachings of Huang et al. have been discussed above.

Huang et al. is silent to deleting information.

Mooney et al. teaches such limitations, as discussed above.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Huang et al. with those of Mooney et al.

One would have been motivated to do this for enhanced security.

8. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang/Bilich et al., as discussed above, in view of Mooney et al. (US 5,327,497).

The teachings of Wang/Bilich et al. have been discussed above.

Wang/Bilich et al. are silent to deleting the information.

The teachings of Mooney et al. have been discussed above.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wang/Bilich et al. with those of Mooney et al.

One would have been motivated to do this for enhanced security.

Additional Remarks

7. The Examiner has interpreted a computer monitor to include a means to monitor if the computer system should be powered up, based on inputs. A computer system is known in the art to include a monitor, in order to be effectively used by a user.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are not persuasive.

Re the Applicants argument that Wang and Huang do not discuss a smart card inserted into a computer monitor capable of showing a display on a screen of the computer monitor and do not discuss a computer monitor capable of showing a display on a screen of the computer monitor receiving an insertion signal from the detector circuit, the Examiner disagrees. As discussed above, the Examiner has interpreted the card accepting device as a computer monitor, which is taught as being part of a computer system, which typically would include a display means to be interfaced with by a user, as convention in the art. With this interpretation, the card is still being inserted into the monitor itself.

Re the Applicants argument re claims 9, 17, and 31 regarding deletion of information, the arguments are moot in light of the new art to Mooney et al., cited above, which teaches deletion of records for security.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 18-22 are allowed.

10. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: The reasons for allowance (re claim 18-21) have been discussed in the previous Office Action. Re claim 22, the prior art of record fails to teach the claimed method of managing information including deleting the information in the storage unit if the information is substantially the same as the read information.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."


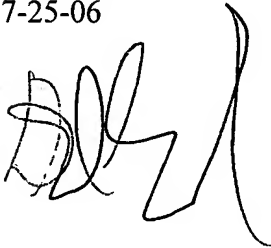
Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel I. Walsh whose telephone number is (571) 272-2409. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on (571) 272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Daniel I Walsh
Examiner
Art Unit 2876
7-25-06



AHSHIK KIM
PRIMARY EXAMINER